

A true Discription of his Ma-
jesties royall and most stately Ship
called the *Sovereign of the Seas*,
built at *Wolwich* in *Kent*

1637.

With the names of all the prime Officers in
Her, who were appointed by his
Majesty since the time of her
launching at *Wolwich*.

Also a briebe Addition to the first printed
Coppie, worthy your observation
and Reading.

Published by Authority.



Printed at *London* by *I. Okes*. 1638.

Heywood (Thomas) Dramatist
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3863

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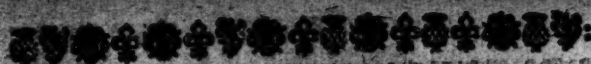
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Printed at London by A. G. 1637.



TO THE
HIGH AND

Mighry Monarch

CHARLES

The first of that

NAME,

KING of Great

BRITTAINE,

FRANCE AND

IRELAND, Defen-

der of the *Faith, &c.*

Consecrateth these his humble endeavours,

Thomas Heywood.

Tomy much respected Friend, Master
Thomas Heywood, and of his Booke of
his Maiesties Great Ship.

NOW for an *Homer* whose immortal Verſe,
In well lim'd lines, and raptures might rehearſe
The bravery of this *Veſſell*, he'd have found
A way fit to expreſſe her, and have crownd
Her ſtately Fabricke, with invention,
As large and ſtately as her ſelfe. Not one
Calliope, but the whole *Muſes Quire*
Had bin inuok'd, his fancy to inſpire.
He would have told, how *Ioue* in Counſell ſate,
And all the gods determin'd of Her fate.
The *Grecian Argo*, that now ſhines in glory
A *Conſtellation*, had bin loſt in Story.
This only had bin ſteliſied, and made
The *Subiect* of an intyre *Iliade*.
He would have told how well ſhe had bin wrought,
And all the *Argive Heroes* (were her fraught,)
Such wonders of her frame, and all but truth,
Would have ſo fir'd the *Macedonian Youth*,
And his proud thoughts into ſuch paſſions bucl'd,
He would have priz'd her, 'bove another World.
Her, *Neptune* at firſt ſight embrac'd, and gave
Her power to inſult upon each ſwelling Wave.
Then layd his *Trident* on her *Decke*, and ſwore
To fill her wombe with the rich *Indian Ore*.

This

This Homer would have told, and for this reason,
 The *Deities* stood all in Competition,
 The *Winds* too should have struggled in their iayles,
 And broke out, to salute her pregnant *Sayles*.
Seylla with her fierce Dogs, had barkt no more;
 Nor should the *Sea-man* heard *Charibdis* roare.
This Ship alone had torne their stony iawes,
 And with her *Bulles* surfeited their mawes.
This Homer would have told, but in what *state*
 And strength of *verse*, no *Muse* can arbitrate.
Achilles brazen *Launce* had not beene nam'd,
 To shake downe *Towers*, nor that great *Machine* fram'd
 By *Pallas Art*, wherein were *Captive* led
A thousand Conquerors, that ruin'd
Priams wure *Iliou*, and did leuill lay
 With the base ground, the pride of *Asia*.
 Had this brave *Ship* rodd there, no need had been
 Of *Ajax*, *Nestor*, or of *Idomen*,
 Nor of *Achilles* *Mirmidons*; each stone
 Had owed its ruine to her strength alone.
 Then after the long *Siege*, and ten yeares stir;
Flysses wandrings had beene put in *Her*.
 Thus the true Prince of *Poets*, *Homer* would
 Have in *Fames* *Lasting Booke* Her name in rol'd.
 And they that shall of such a *Subject* sing,
 Their lines deserve acceptance from a *King*.
 But tell me *Muse*, though I must ever keepe
 Close to the shore, not launch into the *Deepe*.
 Yet deigne to tell, by a *Propheticke* way,
 What neighbour Nations censure, what they say:
 The *Spaniard* with his politicke shrug, cryes out,
 There's some *designe* in hand, and without doubt

'Gainst our late floete is there no way to take her;
 Or build the liker could not our Iesuites make her.
 Turne *Dismiss* and then they discusse the sight
 Of old *Lepanto*, and of eighty eight.
 The neighbour *French* looke onely by meere shew,
 And outside gawdineffe, that thinke we owe
 Much for intelligence, cause they impose
 Their fancies on us, how to cut our clothes;
 And cringe, and congee; yet the iust report
 Of this *Ships* Architecture, does extort
 This truth from their believe: *she* was no vaine
 Invention, nor kick-shawe of their braine;
 They never could aspire to it; ('tis knowne)
 And I am glad this fashion is our owne.
 The numerous *Dutch*, still thriving in their purse,
 That World-like, do enjoy the happy curse,
 To wander through the sea, that labour more
 Than Bees, and sucke the honey from each flore.
 In all their travels sware they never saw
 One so much water, so much honour draw.
 What else should be supply'd, I am bequeath
 To thee, friend *Wynne*, who hast Royall leave
 To publish it unto the worlds broad eyes,
 And art well skill in all her properties.

Imprimatur *The Workes*
 With permission likewise by *Peter Petre*, Master builder.
 7. of Septemb. 1637.

(1)
**True Description of His
Majesties Royall Ship built**

this Yeare 1637. at *Woolwich*
in *KENT*.

Navigation is as ancient, as
the first great *Deluge*, and
the *Arke*, which God Al-
mighty commanded to
be made, the first *Vessel*
that was ever lifted upon
the Waters. For as before the Earth was
unplowed, so were the Seas unsurveyed. One
Ship at once contained all the living people
of the World, but now what a multitude
of Ships doth the World containe? The
first, had neither *Mast*, *Sail*, nor *Oar*, for
what need was of these, or any of them; when
He who made the Seas and the Winds, was both
Pilot and *Steuers-man*. Noah, the first Na-

nid

B

vigator

navigator entred the *Arke*, in the yeare from the
 Creation, 1646. in the second Month, and the
 seventeenth day thereof, when he himselfe was
 six hundred yeares in age. His voyage was a full
 solary yeare, which containeth twelve Lunary
 Moneths, to which are added ten dayes, called
Epactæ. For so long he floated upon the Wa-
 ters, ere he set footing upon the Earth. The
Arke, after the Flood was somewhat abated (ac-
 cording to the testimony of Moyses, first rested
 upon the Mountaine of Ararat, which the
 best Cosmographers held to be *Montes Gordari*
 the *Gordean Mountaines*, which have their
 situation in Armenia.

Hætonus Armenus in his Book *de Tartarijs*
 Cap. 7. Witteeth that in Armenia there is a
 Mountain, which is held to be one of
 the highest upon Earth, vulgarly called
Arat, on which the *Arke* first touched:
 and though by reason of the abundance
 of Snow which cloathed it Winter and
 Summer, it be altogether unpassable, yet
 in the very Apex and top thereof, there is
 still to be discerned a blacke shadow, re-
 sembling a Darke Cloud, which by the
 Names of that Country, hath successively
 bin

bin held; to be the still remaining car-
kasse of the *Arke of Noab*.

Him, all the *Ethiopicke* and *Gentile Wri-
ters*, call *Ianus*, because he first planted
the *Vine*, for the *Hebrews* call *Vinum Iakin*,
from whence he received the Denomina-
tion of *Ianus Vinitor*, who after arriving
in *Italy*, and there seating himselfe,
from him that *Countrie* was called *Jani-
cula*, and the *City Ianua*, by corruption
of time, since called *Genus*, was thought
to have bin by him Erected. My ob-
servation concerning the premises is,
*That he who was preserved in the Waters, was
the first that taught the use of VVine*. In
which it may be supposed, more soules
have since bin Ship-wrackt, then perisht
in the first *Univerfall Cataclisme*.

Quintus Fabius Pictor, in his first Booke
de Aureo Seculo, i.e. the *golden World*, tel-
leth us, that this *Ianus* (before sayd to be
Noah) intertaind banished *Saturne* into
Italy, who came thither by Sea, entring
at *Ofis*, and sailed up the River *Tyber*.
This, *Ovid* in his First Booke *De fastis*, E-
legantly expresseth, who Demaunding

(4)

of *Ianus* the reason why upon one side of
the *Roman Navall Coine*, a ship, was fi-
gured; and on the other, his owne *double*
Portraiture. (According to the Poet)
having resolved him of the latter, hee
thus proceedeth to satisfie him touching
the former.

Causarum superest, Thuscum rate venit in Annum,
Primum aberrato falcifer orbe Deus.

Hac ego Saturnum (monitus) tellure recepi
Calitibus regnia, & Iove pulsus erat.

At hinc posteritas puppin formavit in are,
Hospitiu adventum, testificata Dei;

Inde, dir gentis transis Saturnia nomen,
Et dicta est Latium terra, volente deo.

Thus Interpreted,

Why the Ship's there, it followeth I should tell
- *Saturne*, whom *Iove* did from the heavens expell;

After he travaill'd had the World so wide,
First with his Ship this *Tuscan River* tride,

For which posterity on their Coyne imprest.
A Ship, to shew that he was here my guest.

Saturnia's name, long after bore this Cline,
Till (by his will,) 'twas *Latium* call'd in Time.

But

But

But

But

But we read further of a second Inundation which hapned in *Greece*. *Athen* was the first Accademy that can be read of, the *Towne* famous, the *Inhabitants* ingenious; as first teaching the *Argives* the use of *Wool*, by *Carding*, *Spining*, and *Cloathing*, tutoring them in the two beneficiall Commodities of *Oyle* and *Wine*. Instructing them in *Agriculture*, as to *Plow*, to *Sow*, and to *Reape*, and to sustayne themselves with bread, who before fed on *Achornes*. Learning and Arts were there first Studied and Taught, in so much that the *City* was held as sacred as a *Temple* Dedicated unto the gods.

Cecrops was the first King therof, whom Antiquity fabled to be *Biformis*, as participating two shapes and Sexes. For no other reason, but because he first coupled and ioyned men and Virgins in the modest and civill tie of marriage.

Him *Craunus* succeeded, from whose beautifull Daughter *Athia*, the whole Region and Province that lyes betwixt *Achaia* and *Macedonia*, tooke the Deno-

mination of *Attica*: *Craunus* expiring *Amphitruon* was invested in the Throne, who first consecrated the City unto *Minerva*, and named it *Athens*: In whose time hapned that great flux of Waters which covered the greatest part of *Greece*, and in which many thousands of the people perished. Such as could save themselves in skiffes or Boates, escaped into *Thessaly*, a more Mountainous Countrey, where being gently received, and comfortably relieved by *Deneation* and *Pyrrha*, who at that time reigned King and *Queene*. The Poets to magnifie their royall Hospitality, feigned, that when the whole World was destroyed by an *Vniversall Deluge*, (saving them two, who preserved their Lives by climbing up to the top of *Pernassus*) they were the sole miraculous restorers of *Mankind*. But this Flood which according to truth, onely afflicted the most of *Greece*, and some part of *Italy*, hapned in the yeare of the World two thousand foure hundred forty, after *Noahs* flood seven hundred eighty foure. By this Discourse it manifestly appeareth, that Shipping hath bin of old, and Exercised by

by sundry Nations: and so much briefly
for the *Antiquity of Navigation*.

BEfore I come to speake particularly of
Dibis Royall Ship it selfe, it will not be
altogether impertinent, to give you a
Summary Relation of such severall kindes
of Vessells as were used of old by sundry
Nations; that the rudenesse of the first, may
the better set off the rarenesse of the Last.
Nonnius speakes of *Miaparo*, a kinde of
Vessell most used by *Pyrats*, and made
much after the manner of our small *Pi-
naces*. *Varro* and *Budaus*, write of *Parones*
which were the same which we call
Brigantines. *Acatium* was *Navis Aethusia*,
that is a small nimble Galley. *Anchiro-
maus* was made after the manner of our
great *Litters*, and imployed only to carry
anchors, Cables, Cordage, and other *Nauti-
call Instruments*. *Baris*, was no other then
Cymba, a small Boate, and in such as
Propert, Lib. 3. affirms, the *Egyptians* u-
sed to Ferry the bodles of their Dead to
their places of buriall. *Cata scopium*, was
Navis Exploratoria, a Ship of Watch and
Discoy.

Discovery, and of such *Cesar* maketh mention in his *Commentaries*. *Celox* was a small and short kind of *Boate* or *Crare*, so called for the *swiftnesse*, of which *Plautus* in his *Aulular* maketh mention, and of which was grounded that old adage; *Celocem qui regere nequit onerariam petis*. Hee desireth to take charge of a great *Ship*, who knoweth not how to governe a small one. *Cyrcerus* was a *Vessel* of great burden used in *Asia*, imployed in *Mercebandize*, and the Transportage of all usefull *Commodities*, from one *Countrey* to another. *Fasellus* was built after the same manner; and as *Salsus* in his *History* witnesseth, most frequent in *Campania*. *Lybrini* were *Ships* of *Warre* and very swift of Saile, so called of *Lyburnia* an Harbor in *Dalmatia*; and of such *Horace*, remembreth us in *Epod.* *Horia* was a *Fisher-boat*, *Lembus* a *Barke* short and swift, spoken of by *Pliny*.

The names of severall *Vessells* used in *Navigation*, according unto *Gellius*, are these that follow. *Lib. 11. Cap. 23.* *Gaula*, *Corbita*, *Caudice*, *Hippagines*, *Cercari*, *Celoces*, *Oxia*,

Oxia, *Remiculi*, *Abuaria*, *Prosumia*, *Gescirra*, *Oruiter*, *Caria*, *Scapha*, *Pontones*, *Nictaria*, *Media*, *Phaseli*, *Phones*, *Myopones*, *Lintres*, *Campulice*, *Mari-placida*, *Cydaram*, *Rataria*, *Catacopium*, &c. *Lintor* was a small Boate compact of hollowed Trees, joyned together, and those the *Germanes* Dwelling neare unto the River *Danubius* first devised. *Monocilon* was a Boate made only of one Tree, not cut into planks, and such the *Indian Canoes* are imagined to be. *Gaula*, were made almost together round, yet such as they ventred with, not only uppon the Rivers, but in calmes uppon the Seas. *Corbis*, were Ships for Trafficke, big but very slow of saile. *Candica*, were Boates made out of the pieces of a Ship that were broken up. *Hippagines*, were Ferry Boates to carry over Horse-men. *Circurur*, was built much after the manner of the *Spanish* or *Portugall Carvels*. Of *Oxia*, the name is only remaining, but of what Fashion or burden the Vessel was, is not left to us. *Remiculi* were much after the condition of the *Venetian Gundeloes*. *Pro-*

sumia, were small Barkes, and swift of Saile. Gescorta, were a kind of Snye-boates which waited upon a flote at Sea. Oriole, some do think to have bene fashioned much like unto our English Barges. others thinke them to be the same with Hopia before spoken of. Carrer, takes the Denomination of Carras. Currum, or Currus, that is a Waggon or a Chariot, because in such as in our Barges they were Rowed upon the Water for pleasure. Scapha or Scaphula, was a small Boate or Wherry. Pontones were Ferry-boates, in such a one Phaoon transported Venus over the River. Catalcopium a small Ship or Pinnace, and so of the rest.

Trieris was a Vessel of great Burden first devised in Greece which the Rowers with three orders of Oares on either side, forced upon the Waters. The Latines call such an one Triremis, or a Ship of three orders, as we read Quadremes, and Quinque-remes, amongst the ancient Romans, and amongst the Greeks Epteres, and Enneres, and Deceres, those of seven, nine, and ten orders.

Pliny telleth us, that Damasthenes was the inventor of the Bi-remis, Ammoeles the deviser

deviser of the Tri-remis, Corin of the qua-
 dri-remis; first used amongst the Carthagi-
 nians; Nesiethon the quinquere-mis, who
 was borne in Salamis, the Country of Ajax,
 Xenagoras of Syracuse, in Sicily that of six
 orders; and Nesiethon that of ten. Alex-
 ander the great commanded one of twelve or-
 ders to be made: Ptolemaeus Sothier excee-
 ded him, and brought them to fifteen. Do-
 metrius Antigonus caused one to be built of
 thirty orders; Philadelphus increased them
 to Forty, and Ptolemaeus Philopater to
 Fifty, of which Calixenes in his first booke
Retum Alexandrinorum makes an incre-
 dible mention, as that shee was in length two
 hundreds and fourescore cubits, and fifty cu-
 bits in height from the Keels to the upmost deck,
 that she had two beake-heads, and two Sternes;
 that she could not be rowed with lesse than three
 thousand and foune hundred Oars: but the
 Greekes so Hyperbolized in all things, that I
 should not without blushing give you a relation
 of her whole dimension.

The like I read of the great ship of His-
 ran Synesanus, described by Moschius af-
 ter the like unbelievable manner, for

ships he writeth: Much is to be admired was
 Diocles Abderites for devising that rare
 Present which Demetrius brought to the City
 of the Rhodians; so Timon for that sum-
 rall Tale prepared for Dionisius the Tyrant
 of Syracuse; so bluntnimus for that in-
 comparable Libation which Alexander the
 great took in Triumph; so Polycletus for
 that immortal Candlestick which was after
 presented to the great Sophy of the Persians:
 but above all these, Hieron the King of the
 Syracusians, always a faithfull colleague
 with the Romans, whom much delighted in the
 building of Vessels of great burden, conve-
 nient for the transportage of graine from one
 Province to another. But above all, he
 is to be renowned for one Naval stru-
 cture, to raise which hee employed at
 once threescore Triremes, to fetch Timber
 from *Etna*, the rest of the materials
 usefull for such a great worke, as nailes,
 planks, &c. some out of *Italy*, some
 he had out of *Sicilia*: His cordage he had
 from *Spain*, his hempen sayles were
 brought through the River *Rhodanus*,
 with divers other necessities to accom-
 modate

modate so great and rare a Fabrick. Hee
 hyred also many Officers belonging to
 the Sea, as Masters, Pilots, Purlers,
 boat-swaines, and other ordinary Sea-
 faring men, over whom hee made one
Archias Corinthus prime governour and
 commander. There were three hundred
 Ship-carpenters dayly at worke, who per-
 fected the halfe part of her in six moneths,
 and then she was lanchd into the Ri-
 ver, which had beene with great diffi-
 culty, had not the famous *Archimedes* de-
 vised new Engines to rowle her out of
 the Rocks into the water, which he did
 with great facility: In sixe Moneths after
 her upper decks were finished, the Nails which
 fastened the planks together, were all of brasse,
 some of which were of ten pound weight: Her
 inward parts contayned Hall, Parlour, with-
 drawing and banqueting Roomes, and those of
 her small reveite, paved with Achates, Eme-
 ralds, & other precious stones found in his owne
 Countrey, and those maritime and adiacent Re-
 gions. She had a kitchen furnisht both with ear-
 then & brazen vessels, and in her Pore or fore-
 castle a roome shut, lined with shingle boards,

or wainſcat planks, in which were leaden Ce-
 lernes, and in them almoſt all ſort of Fiſhes
 preſerved, holding many meaſures of water:
 There were ſundry Bath-tubs made of Braſſe,
 every of which contained quingue metietz,
 that is five vellels of water, every of them
 containing three times thirtene Gallons. In her
 was a School-houſe and a Library; di-
 vers chambers for dining and ſup in, and
 Cabins with beds belonging unto them
 for all the prime officers of the Ship:
 There were moreover ten Stables for
 Horſe, and roome allowed both for
 their Hay and Provender: ſhe had ſoute
 Anchors of wood, and eight of Iron;
 but (which I had almoſt forgot) ſhe had
 in her a Garden, and an Orchard, with
 Vines, and all kind of Flowers; the
 Trees and Plants being ſet in earthen
 and leaden veſſels fill'd with choiſe
 earth, being well watered, produced
 according to the Seaſon: Her ſinks drew
 no more water than one man might ea-
 ſily empty by a pompe, which was de-
 viſed by the Art of Archimedes: ſhe was
 firſt called *Syracufa*, and after *Alexandria*.

I have

I have not yet given you a Tythe of her description, onely I thus end with her, that according to the same Author, as *Athenaeus lib. Dipsosop. 5. cap. 9.* witnesseth, besides all the former burden, her victualing was sixty thousand measures of Corne, ten thousand earthen vessels furnished with bread and salt, twenty thousand Talents of flesh, and of other necessaries belonging to Navigation, besides the Mast, Sailer, and people that man'd the Ship, twenty thousand after the former account.

But the Greekes were held to bee the greatest fablers of the World, of every moale-bill apt to make a Mountaine; who out of an Ant would strive to beget an Elephant; or if such vessels were possible to be made, I would gladly know to what use or service. Alas, if two of our small whelps should meete such an unpeildy Butke upon the Sea, should they but roare upon her, she must be either forc't basely to yeild and yeeld, or else, notwithstanding all her muniments and defences, be forc't to founder, and perishe with all her glorious Riches in the Ocean. Yet one thing I cannot here let passe, that for one Hyperbolizing

Epigram

Epigram composed upon this *Ship* by the Poet *Archimetus*; conteyning onely nine Caplets, Eighteene lines in all, (according to the same Author) *Centum fragmenti medimni decorant*, King Hieron rewarded him with an hundred measures of wheat, and every *Medimnum* contained six of our Bushels, &c. which after hee carryed to the Granary, and so much they then affected Poetry, that he solded it unto them at his owne price.

I will now give you the Names of some of the most famous devisers of Ships: *Tiphis* was the first amongst the Tyrians; *Danaus* brought Shipping out of Egypt into Greece, of which *Erythra* made the first practice in the Red Sea. Boates were made of tanned leather, and such were first knowne in the British Ocean: In *Nylus* they were composed of Paper, and Reeds.

Iason and the Argonauts were the first that ventured to Sea in a long boate, or Galley, of which one *Argus* was the Architector; (for so saith *Philostephanus*) *Egeus* attributeth the honour of the first ship to *Parthalus*; *Ctesius* to *Samira*, *Stephanus* to *Semiramis*,

miramis, Archimachus to Egeon, Mo-
 ses to Noah: The Vessel call'd Oneraria, or
 of burden, Hippus Tyrius invented: the
 small Barke the Cyrenenles, the Pinnace and
 Ferry haue the Phoenicians: the Celix the
 Rhodians; the Cercurus the Caprians.
 The first obseruation of the Starres by which
 to direct their Navigation, the Phoenicians:
 The Capæ devised the Oar, in managing of
 which the Plateæ assist: the Saile,
 Dedalus the Mast, and crasse-yard that bea-
 reth the saile: the Hatches the Thasians, the
 Benke-head Pyliens, the Anchor the Tyri-
 ans, Anacharsis the Grapples, Tiphis the
 smaller ropes assisting to the greater cordage,
 and King Minos of Crete was the first that
 hazarded his person in any nauall conflict.

These were great Navigators of old,
 remembered by the Historians and Poets.
 Tiphis, the first famous and renowned
 Pilot, is celebrated by Virgil in his
 fourth Elogue, by Seneca in Medea, and
 by Ouid in many places of his Poems.
 Pelorus was the Pilot of Hannibals ship,
 when he fled from Scipio. Herodotus in
 Melpomene maketh mention of one Co-

Idus, who was a prime Navigator amongst the *Samians*; *Phereclus* was the chiefe Architector of that Navy provided for *Paris* to rape *Hellen* from *Greece*, in which *Idus* he was also chiefe commander; *Amelius* was one to whom *Cæsar* came in the time of the civill Warre, and by him was transported into *Italy*; for so saith *Lucan Pharsal. lib. 3.* *Phraates* was the sotine of *Onator*, and governour of that ship in which *Menechmus* imbarke himselfe in that expedition made against *Troy*.

Erasmus in his *Proverbs* remembreth us of one *Manthro*, the Pilot of a small Barke, who by the favour of Fortune, after attained to the imperiall dignity, and of a second called *Deesseus*, whom he calls *Ignavus Nauta*. *Plutarch* reports from *Simonides*, that one *Amasiasdes* *Perechus* was the master of *Thesaur* his ship, when he was sent to be devoured of the *Minotaure*, but *Philocharus* saith, that *Nausithous* and *Pheneus* were the two Rectors of that Vessel. The same Author in *The-mistocle* testates, that *Arionemus* was the chiefe

chiefe Admirall of Xerxes fleet, when
he came to invade Greece, who affir-
meth also, that one *Pericles* was Master
of that ship which carryed *Pericles* in his
flight, after the battaile of *Platana*. *O-*
pheltes was a notable Private and Spie, re-
membred unto us by *Sidonius*.

Another of the like condition I read
of, whose name was *Saturnus*. *Menestheus*,
Sergestus, *Chantus*, are three Sea-farers
spoken of by *Virgil*, *Aeneid. Lib. 4.* who
tells us also of *Palmurus*, who was Pi-
lot to *Aeneas* his ship, when he layd in
to Italy. *Lucan lib. 3.* much commendeth
one *Telon Massiliensis* both for his Art in
Navigation, and skill in the Stars, when
he saith,

Dirigit hac puppim missi sunt, dextra Telonis,
Qua nullam melius pelago turbantur artem
Andivere manum, nec hic est ventus ulli
Craetina, seu Phaeacum videtur, seu ardua Luna,
Semper venturis componere Carbasia ventis.

The wretched *Telon* his hand doth bither direct
his Vessel, nor did any ever peers

Of one more expert to divide the waves (raves,
 With his Harpe Keele, when most the Ocean
 Nond could so well guesse at the morrows light,
 Saw he the *Sun* by day, or *Moon* by night,
 To apt his Sayles and Tables he well knew,
 And count the *winds* which way for'e they blew.

The same Author speaks farther in the
 great commendation, of one *Phocæus*,
 who was both *Nauta*, and *Urmater*, a Say-
 ler, and an excellent Diver, who would
 drowne himselfe for a long space toge-
 ther, and then suddenly appeare emer-
 gent above the waters, who thus spea-
 keth of him:

*Eximius Phocæus, animam servare sub undis,
 Scrupusque fretum, si quid merfisset arenæ.*

The nimble *Phocæus*, who beneath
 The waves could keepe his winde,
 And what was dropt into the Sea,
 Upon the Sands could finde.

It was the custome also of the ancient
 times, to give severall names to all their
ships of note, (whom our Architects
 even

even in these dayes imitate) as that
Galley in which all the *Grecian* Heroes
 rowed, who went in the quest of the
golden Fleece to *Colchos*, was called the
Argo: Some thinke she had her Denomi-
 nation from her swiftnesse, but others
 are of opinion, that she received it from
Argus the Ship-carpenter: others thinke
 at *Argos*, because the *Argive* Princes
 mann'd her to Sea. *Prifis*, *Chimera*, *Scilla*,
 were names of ships, according to *Virgil*,
Aeneid. lib. 3. In his 10. booke he speaketh of a
 nother call'd *Tigris*, of which one *Malsichus*
 was Rector. *Centaurus* is also the name of a
 nother great ship; for he saith, *Ingen em re-*
mis Centaurum promover: of her one *Cu-*
pavones was Pilot. *Cicilius* from the testi-
 mony of those who were the Interpreters of *Ari-*
stophanes, informeth us, that there were two
 great Vessels belonging to the Commonweale of
Athens; the one was onely imploy'd to transfer
 such as were summon'd into the Court of judg-
 ment, and was styl'd *Salaminis*: the other
 solely negotiated in porting and reporting such
 as were sent to inquire of any thing at the O-
 racle of *Delphos*, of the Shippe named

Cæstor and Pollux, we read in the *Acts*, of the *Apostles*, &c. but I feare I have made too long a voyage abroad, it is high time therefore that I now change my course, and steere neerer home.

And here a fit occasion might bee taken, to introduce a large Catalogue of many worthy and brave Sea-men of our later times, as well forraigne as home-bred, whether they were *Nautici*, that is, *Generals*, *Admirals*, and *Captaines*; *Nauticæ*, that is, *Masters*, *Pilots*, and *Swains*; or *Nautici*, that is, *Pursers*, *Boatswaines*, or other ordinary *Navigators* and *Smylers*, and come into a voluminous narration, by telling how well, and worthily they have demeaned themselves to the honor of their *Prince*, and the profit of their *Countrie*; eyther in doubtfull disquisitions, or more dangerous *Navumachies* or *Sea-fights*, but therein I should but deviate, and quite digresse from my purpose, which is fully intextive upon brevity, and the subject now in agitation.

Yet grant me so much liberty amongst infinites of our owne Nation, and natives

tives to commemorate, and commend
 unto you the never dying names of foure
 great Archiballasi, (for what lesse can I
 tearme them) who wheresoever they
 voyaged, were Princes, and sole com-
 manders at Sea, who flourished in the
 dayes of Queene Elizabeth, a Virgin, and
 a Virago of a masculine spirit, and of blef-
 sed and sacred Memory. And now
 (though long after their Deaths) let me
 bestow on each of them a surviving Cha-
 racter: The first, worthy Sir John Han-
 kins, on whom I conferre this mixed
 Motto, *Archiballastus expugnator*: the se-
 cond, valiant Sir Martin Furbisber, on
 whom I bestow, *Hastium classis profligator*:
 the third, famous Sir Francis Drake, who
 may iustly challenge to himselfe, *Orbem
 circumnavigator*: the fourth, Sir Charles
 Cornwallis, who may truly write, *Dra-
 chum plevium insator*: all which for the
 vulgar better apprehension I thus or-
 derly interprete: *Archiballastus* is
 a conqueror, *Hastium classis* is a
 destroyer of the sea, *Orbem circum*
 is a circumnavigator, *Drachum plevium*
 is a conqueror of the sea.

Hankins.

Over Sea-princes triumph oft have I.

Furbisber.

Furber.

OF Enemies whole Fleets before me lay.

Drake.

A Girdle to the world my Voyage lent.

*Govendish.*And I *Drake* followed wheresoe'er he went.

Then was a time, when in every brave
 Souldiers mouth there was no discourse
 offered, but in either began, or ended
 with *Pugnandum, non dormiendum*: that is,
 Now is a time to fight, not to sleepe;
 to be famous for our courage, not brand-
 ded for our cowardise: which was al-
 most no sooner spoken, than suddenly
 put in action. But I must ingeniously
 confesse, that for many yeeres together
 there hath beene a long cessation of
Armes; neither hath iust occasion beene
 ministred, wherein our noble Nation
 might give any full expression of the he-
 reditary valour, and virtue of their An-
 cestors, till of late: And now me thinks
 I heare all our brave Heroick spirits, as
 our High-Admirall, Vice-admirall,
 Captaines, Commanders, and other
 Nattick

Nautick Officers, as being so long kept from their wished employments, with a loud unanimous voice acclaime, and say,

*Stertiles transmississimus annos,
Nunc, & nunc tempus in hostes!*

Neither have I exposed those before named invincible Generals to their view, that they might *Admirando desperare*; but *Imitando, superare*: Not by admiring them, despaire to arrive unto their height, but rather by imitating them, antecell them in their honour: Of which there is no doubt or diffidence to be made, considering how forward and indulgent his sacred Maiesty hath beene; and still is, not onely in the repairing, but increasing his Royall Navy above all the Princes that have preceded him.

But in this last incomparable structure, hee hath made an inimitable president for all the Kings and Potentates of the Christian World, or else where: No River, no Flood, no Sea, whether *Mææ, Pææum, Æquor, Cæruleum, Pontus, Salum, Altum, Hadria, Pelagus, Oceanus*, that could ever

E

boast

boast of the bearing so glorious a Vessell:
 which considering, and withall, his
 Royall Maies^{ty}, at whole great, and al-
 most infinite charge and expence her
 building is undertaken, it put into my
 thoughts this fortunate and auspicious
 presage,

*Quicquid habitabile, rebus
 Sustinet, huius erit, parum quod seruiet illi.*

And concerning the Ship it selfe, at
 my first view of her bulke onely, being
 yet unperfected, it compelled me to
 breake out suddenly into this Epigram-
 maticall rapture which followeth.



An Epigram upon his Majesties
 Great Ship, lying in the Docke
 at Wooll-witch.

What Artist tooke in hand this Ship to frame?
 Or who can guesse from whence these tall Ores came?
 Unless from the full grown Dodonean grove,
 A Wildernesse sole sacred unto Iove.

What

What Eye such brave Materials hath beheld?
 Or by what Axes were these Timbers feld?
 Sure Vulcan with his three Cyclopean Swaines,
 Have forg'd new Metalls from their active braines,
 Or else, that Hatches he hath grinded new,
 With which he cleft Joves skull, what time out-flew
 The arm'd Virago, Pallas, who inspires
 With Art, with Science, and all high desires,
 Shee hath (no doubt) raptur'd our Undertaker
 This Machine to devise first, and then make her.

How else could such a mighty Mole be rais'd?
 To which Troyes horse, (by Virgil so much prais'd,
 Whose bulke as thousand armed men contain'd)
 Was but a toy, (compar'd) and that too feign'd.
 For she beares thrice his burden, hath room, where
 Euceladus might rowe, and Titon steere:
 But no such Vessell could for them be made,
 Had they intent, by Sea the gods to invade.

The Argoe, stellified because 'twas rare,
 With this Ships long Boat scarcely might compare.
 Yet sixty Greeke Heroes even in that
 With Oares in hand, upon their Transtra fate.

Her Anchors, beyond weight, expansi, and wide,
 Able to wrestle against Winde, and Tyde:
 Her big-wrought Cable like that massie Chain
 With which great Xerxes bound in the Main
 'Twene Sestos and Abidos, to make one,
 Europe and Asia, by that Lyne alone.

Her five bright Lanthorns luster round the Seas,
 Shining like five of the seven Hyades:
 Whose cleare eyes, should they (by oft weeping) sayle
 By these, our Sea-men might finde Art to sayle.

In one of which, (which beares the greatest light)
 Ten of the Guard at once may stand upright.
 On Sattur- What a conspicuous Ray did it dart then?
 day, being What more than a Tiranian Luster, when
 June 17. last. Our Phoebeus, and bright Cynthia joyntly speare'd
 In that one Orbe, together both appear'd:
 With whom seven other Stars had then their station,
 All luminous, but lower Constellation.
 That Lampe, the great Colosse held, who bestrid
 The spacious Rhodian Sea-arne, never did
 Cast such a beame, yet Ships of tallest size,
 Rast, with their Masts erect, betwene his highes.
 Her maine Mast like a Pyramis appears
 Such as the Egyptian Kings were many yeeres
 To their great charge erecting, whilst their pleasure
 To mount them hig, did quite exhaust their treasure.
 Whose brave Top-top-top Royall nothing barres,
 By day, to brash the Sun; by night, the Starres.
 Her Maine-sayle, (if I doe not much mistake)
 For Amphitrite might a Kirle make:
 Or in the heart of Summer be a Fanne,
 To coole the face of the great Ocean.
 Shee being angry, if she stretch her lungs,
 Can rayle upon her enemy, with more Tongues
 (Londer than Stentors, as her spleene shall rise)
 Than ever Junoes Argus saw with eyes.
 I should but loose my selfe, and craze my braine,
 Striving to give thee (glory of the Maine)
 A full description, though the Muses nine
 Should quaffe to me in rich Mendaxum Wine.
 Then O you Marine gods, who with amaze,
 On this stupendious worke (emergent) gaze,
 Take

Mendaxum
 minguar coele-
 stia regna te-
 nentes Molli-
 bus in stratis,
 &c. Hermippus,
 Poeta Græcus,
 cōsule Atban.
 lib. de Dypno-
 sop. pag. 50.

*Take charge of her, as being a choise Jewell,
That much our valens Neptunes Diadem.*

————— *Semper bona causa triumphat.*

Before I come to give you a true and exact dimension of her Bulke, burden, &c. it is necessary that I make some satisfaction to the world concerning those Decorements which *beautifie* and *adorne* her, and to render a faire account of mine owne invention and fancy concerning the *carving works*, the *figures*, and *Mottoes* upon them, which some perhaps have too liberally taxed: Thus therefore to any who have formerly either doubted of their propriety, or are at this present desirous to understand their imagined obscurity, I thus freely deliver my selfe.

Vpon the *Beak-head* sitteth royall King *Edgar* on horse-backe, trampling upon seven Kings: now what hee was, and who they were, I shall briefly relate unto you, rendring withall a full satisfactory reason to any unpartiall reader, why they are there, and in that manner placed.

This *Edgar* was the second sonne of King *Edmund*, who having reigned two yeeres over the *Mercians* and *Northumbers*, in the dayes of *Edwin* his elder Brother, at sixteene yeeres of age, was by an unanimos consent elected to succeed in all his Dominions: being indeed the first that could truly write himselfe an absolute Monarch of this Island; for there were divers *Reguli* in those times, who were small Kings, and had absolute Dominion over divers Provinces.

I shall not need to tell you how, or into what parts this Land was divided, let it suffice to know so much onely; That hee by his valour made himselfe sole Sovereigne, and all the rest were his Liegemen and Tributaries. The entire Monarchy, and all the royall Titles of the Kingdome, falling under his Scepter.

Hee was the Thirteenth King from *Brute*, and though a great Souldier, as may appeare by his many battailes and victories, yet the *Chronologers* of those times gave him the Characters of *Just*, and *Peaceable*; for that is the true end of
Warre,

Warre, to prepare and confirme a constant and settled peace.

He was first crowned at Kingstone upon Thames, by Otho Arch-bishop of Canterbury, in the yeere of our Redemption, according to Fabian, and others, 940. in the fift yeere of Lotharius King of France, and yet not admitted for absolute King till twelve yeeres after, when he was againe crowned, and anointed in the City of Bath by Dunstane, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, and Oswald, Arch-bishop of Yorke. The cause why his anointing was so long delay'd, (as the most write) was by reason the King grew much inamored of a beauteous Virgin call'd Wilfrid, who to avoyd his many temptations, put on herselfe the habite of a Nunne, who notwithstanding was at length brought to the Kings Bed, for which act he was by Bishop Dunstane enjoyned seven yeeres penance, &c.

Concerning those Kings whom you may perceiue to lye prostrate under his Horses hooves, they were Kyndus King of the Scots, Malcolme, King of Cumberland; and of the petty Kings of Wales, Dufwall, Grifith, Hurval, Jacob, Judithil.

He

He moreover surprised by Sea a Prince of the *Romans*, whose name was *Maxentius*, who had done many out-rages upon the *Ocean*, and was the greatest Arch-pirate that those times afforded. He also compelled *Ludwallus*, prime Prince and King of *Cambria*, which is *Wales*, (because he would have all the ravenous and dammageous beasts to be destroyed through his Land) to pay unto him yearly by way of Tribute, three hundred Wolves skinnes: by reason whereof within the space of foure yeares after, in *England*, or *Wales*, both which (but especially *Wales*) who before were miserably infested with that kind of beast, there was scarcely to be found one Woollfe alive: and so much for the Princes over which he had sole dominion.

King Edgars
Navy.

His Navy Royall consisted of three thousand and six hundred Ships, (such as they used in those dayes) yet not any of them but serviceable either for Fight, or bearing victuall, and munition, to furnish the Navy, which hee divided into three parts, appointing to every of them a severall Squadron: and this hee did

to secure Navigation from Enemies and Sea
 Robbers, as also from all other neighbour Prin-
 ces who might challenge any interest in these
 our foure Seas. And therefore every Spring
 and Summer, he in person sailed with those
 in the East parts, to them that by hevening
 in the West. And sending them backe againe
 with their charge, woulde with the West qua-
 drant, saile into the North, and after with
 the Northerne strate compass into the East,
 by which the Maine Ocean rounding these I-
 lands, of which he was sole Prince and Ma-
 narch, being at his only charge, both quieted
 and secured, he did (as iustly he might) write
 himselfe Lord of the Foure Seas. And
 therefore his sacred Maiesty, claiming this
 unquestionable Title from Him, and being
 his true and undoubted Successour; and
 this claime being thirtye yeres and odd yeres
 not any way controverted. I do not see but this
 Motto, Ab Edgaro quatuor Maria vindi-
 co, may genuinely to Him be appropriated,
 and to Him alone. But if any man shal either
 maliciously or peevishly make the least scruple of
 this His Maiesties iust and undoubted chal-
 lenge? Let them but read Polidore Virgill,
 101 F Guido,

Guido, Ranulphus Higgin in his Polycronicon, Gulielmus Malmesbury, Florentius, Landulphus, Marianns, Hovedalne, Harding, Mathew Paris, Mathew of Westminster, Froysart, Fabian, Holinshed, Speed, &c. (all of them Authentick and approved Chronologers,) and hee shall finde that they all agree and consent in this Muscalt Harmonie.

And as they comply in the premisses, whosoever shall truly examine them, shall finde also that they differ not at all in the subsequence, which (as in the former) I study brevity, namely, That being at Chester, he provided himselfe of a most Princely Barge, which was to be rowed with Oares, which were silvered all over, with which hee entred into the River Dee, and sitting at the Sterne, tooke the charge of the Helme, and caused eight of the before-named Contributory Kings to rowe him up and downe the River, unto the Church of Saint John, from, and unto his Palace distant three miles, to let the World know that Hee was Lord and King of so many provinces.

Maxentius made the eighth, who was after Emperor of Rome.

For his *Religion*, he favoured Church-
men above all the Princes before him,
and gave to them great immunities and
priviledges, building and repairing no
lesse than threescore decayed Churches,
and Monasteries, within the compasse of
sixteene yeeres; (for hee reigned no lon-
ger.) For his *Justice*, he used such rigor,
yet intermixed with mercy, that never
before his dayes was used lesse oppressi-
on and robbery.

*His Religion**His Justice*

For his *Temperance*, hee was of such
continency, that when the Danes, who
were then frequent in the Land, had
brought in drunken healths, to the evill
example and hurt of his Commons and
Subiects, he made a *Law*, and ordai-
ned certaine Cups of severall sizes, with
pinnes and nayles driven into them, and
whosoever drank past that marke or pin,
was to forfeit a certaine peece of money,
whereof one halfe fell to the *Accuser*, and
the other halfe to the *Bayliffe*, or gover-
nour of that *Burrough*, to distribute to
the use of the poore, but nothing to
his owne private use or benefit.

His Temperance

point of all
His Valour.

Concerning his particular Valour, it is
further thus reported of him: One of
those subiected Kings, whom the Histo-
ry calleth *Donado*, a very personable
and proper Gentleman, and of a strong
and able constitution, rowing upon the
River, when King *Birge* himselfe (be-
ing but of a low stature, and as was
phrase it a middle-sized man) steered the
Birge, whispered to him who sat next
him, and sayd, *Observe you not the insu-
lence and pride of the Donado, when Fortune,
not Valour, hath rais'de to such Eminence: I
wou, if I had him singly, and alone in the field,
I would carke him to pieces, with ease and as-
suer.* This being told the King, pre-
med to take no further notice thereof,
than to say, *I haue sies had liberty to speake
freely; and no question but hee was able
to performe as much as he had boasted:
neither did hee once change his counte-
nance upon him who had thus threatened
him, but calling one of his owne ser-
vants unto him whom he most trusted,
commanded him to provide two swords
of equal size and fashion, suitable to his
strength,*

strength, and such as hee was well able
 to weild: which done, he layd them a-
 side, and the next day he invited Kim-
 dur to a Feast, and gave him more than
 ordinary welcome. Much familiar dis-
 course past betwixt them, and more
 than custome. Dinner being ended, the
 King desired him to walke abroad, and
 take the ayre, to which the other wil-
 lingly assented; neither of them having
 more than one servant to attend them:
 All the way they sawe a aged pleasant
 discourse, till at length coming to a
 Grove, King Edgar commanded those
 who then waited upon them, to retire,
 and leave them.

When entering the Thicket, and find-
 ing a convenient place for a single
 Duell, Edgar drew from under his gar-
 ment those two Swords, and desired Ki-
 mndur to take the choice of them, saying
 unto him, Wee are now single, and alone;
 now prove thy courage with mine, and let us
 try which of us is most worthy to be subject to
 the other: It becometh not any generous spirit
 to boast that in private, which hee will not make

good in the Field. Here I am according to thy
 wishes, first cut me into peeces if thou canst,
 and then I will give thee leave to eate me at thy
 pleasure. Which having spoken, hee dis-
 tanc'd himselfe from him, and bravely
 stood upon his guard; which the other
 perceiving, and knowing that hee was
 guilty of that language, withall, seeing
 the very fire of Anger sparkling in his
 eyes, he also out of an enchangeable
 brave humour began to meditate, and
 consider with himselfe, both how unad-
 visedly he ~~had~~ spoken, and how con-
 trary to the condition of so great and he-
 roick a spirit: therefore casting his sword
 away, he desired to imbrace him, and
 sayd, Now I perceive O Royall King Edgar,
 it is thy true valour, and not thy fortune
 hath made us thy Tributaries, and thou art
 not onely worthy to Empire over us onely, but
 all the Kings of the Earth. I will alwayes
 weare a Sword to draw on thy party; but a-
 gainst thee, or those who love thee, never.
 Which unexpected Answer King Edgar
 so accepted, that betweene them two
 there was an indissoluble League of
 Love confirmed after. My

My purpose is not to enter into a large discourse of his *noble Acts* and *Atcheyvements*; what I have done, is onely to give the World a true and authentick expression, that whatsoever his *sacred Maiessty* challengeth concerning his absolute dominion over the *four Seas*, hee justly, and with an unquestionable Title claimeth from this King *Edgar*, being his true and lawfull hereditary Successor; but if any be desirous to be more fully informed concerning his *Maiessties* Title, I referre him to learned *M^r Seldon*, in that exquisite and absolute worke of his called *Mary Clauum*, &c. I have met with an Epitaph writ upon this King *Edgar*'s Tombe, By one *Henricus Historiographus in old English*, which I thus deliver unto you.

*Ayder of the poore, and punisher of trespassse;
The giver of worship, King Edgar is now gone
To the kingdom of Heaven, which like to praise was
As Salomon, but for wisdom above all shone:
A father of peace, a Lyon to his Foe,
Founder of Temples, and of Monks strong Patron;
Oppressor of all wrong, and of Justice Guardon.*

I began

I began at the Bull-head, where I desire you to take notice, that upon the sterne-head there is *Cupid*, or a Child resembling him, bestriding, and bridling a *Lion*, which importeth, that *sufferance* may curbe *Insolence*, and *innocence* restrain *violence*, which alladerh to the great mercy of the King, whose Type is a proper Embleme of that great Majesty, whose Mercy is above all his Works.

On the Bull-head right forward, stand six severall Statues in sundry postures, their Figures representing *Consilium*, that is, *Counsell*: *Cura*, that is, *Care*: *Commen*, that is, *Industry*, and unanimous endeavour in one compairement: *Counsell* holding in her hand a closed or folded *Scrole*; *Care* a Sea-compass, *Commen*, or *Industry*, a Lint-stock fired. Vpon the other, to correspond with the former, *Vis*, which implyeth force, or strength; handling a *Sword*. *Virtus*, or *Virtue*, a *Spherical Globe*: and *Victoria*, or *Victory*, a wreath of *Lavell*. The *Morall* is, that in all high Enterprizes there ought to be first *Counsell*, to undertake; then *Care*, to manage;

manage, and Industry, to performe: and in the next place, where there is ability and strength to oppose, and Vertue to direct, Victory consequently is alwayes at hand ready to crowne the undertaking.

Upon the Hantes of the wasse are foure Figures with their severall properties: Iupiter riding upon his Eagle, with his Trisulke (from which hee denieth Thunder) in his hand: Mars with his Sword and Target, a Foxe being his Embleme: Neptune with his Sea-hoile, Dolphin, and Trident: and lastly Aeolus upon a Camelion, (a beast that liveth only by the Ayre) with the foure Windes, his Ministers or Agents, the East, call'd Eurus, Subolanus, and Apeliotes: the North-winde, Septentrio, Aquilo, or Boreas: the West, Zephyrus, Favonius, Lybs, and Africus: the South, Austus, or Notus.

I come now to the Stearne, where you may perceave upon the upright of the upper Counter, standeth Victory in the middle of a Frontispiece, with this generall Motto, *Valida incumbite remis*: It is so plaine, that I shall not need to give

it any *English interpretation* ; Her wings are equally display'd ; on one Arme she weareth a *Crowne*, on the other a *Laurell*, which imply *Riches* and *Honour* ; in her two hands she holdeth two *Mottoes* ; her right hand, which pointeth to *Jason*, beareth this *Inscription*, *Nava*, (which sword howsoever by some, and those not the least opinionated of themselves, mistaken) was absolutely extermin'd, and excommunicated from all *Grammaticall Construction*, nay, *Jurisdiction* ; for they would not allow it to be *Verbe*, or *Adverbe*, *Substantive*, nor *Adiective* ; and for this I have not onely behind my back bin challenged, but even *Verba voce* taxed, as one that had writ at *randum*, and that which I understood not. But to give the world a plenary satisfaction, and that it was rather *their Criticisme*, than my *ignorance*, I intreate thee Reader, but to examine *Riders last Edition of his Dictionary*, corrected, and greatly augmented by *Mr. Francis Holy-oke*, and he shall there read *Navo*, *navas*, (and therefore consequently *nava* in the Imperative Mood) *ex navus*, *ex nave*, *ex nave*, that

that is, to employ with all ones power, to ayle, to bespe, to labour with all diligence and industry, and therefore not unpropely may Victory point to Iason, being figured with his Oare in his hand, as being the prime Argonaut, and say Nava, or more plainly, Operam nava; for in those Emblematicall Mottoes quod subintelligitur, non deest. Shee pointeth to Hercules on the snifter side with his club in his hand, with this Motto, Clava; as if she should say, O Hercules, be thou as valiant with thy Club upon the Land, as Iason is industrious with his Oare upon the Water. Hercules againe pointing to Eolus, the god of Windes, saith Flato; who answereth him againe, Flo; Iason pointing to Neptune, the god of the Seas, (riding upon a Sea-horse) saith Faveto; to whom Neptune answereth, No; These words Flo, and No, were also much excepted at, as if there had beene no such Latine words, till some better examining their Grammar Rules found out Flo, Flas, flavi, proper to Eolus, and No, nas, navi, to Neptune, &c.

In the lower Counter of the Sterne on either side of the Helme is this Inscripti-
on,

*Qui mare, qui fluctus, ventos, naves, gubernas,
 sospitas hanc, Accipe Carole, magis, nam
 Thus English*

He who Seas, Windes, and Navies doth protect,
 Great Charles, thy great Ship in her course direct.

There are other things in this Vessel wor-
 thy remembrance, as first, if not admiration; name-
 ly, that one Tree, or Oak made foure of the
 principall beames of this great Ship, which
 was Forty foure foote of strong and serviceable
 Timber in length, three foote Diameter at
 the top, and Ten four Diameter at the stubbe
 or bottom.

Another, (as worthy of especiall Observati-
 on is) that one peece of Timber which made the
 Keelson, was so great, and weighty, that 28.
 Oxen, and 4. Horses with much difficulty
 drew it from the place where it grew, and from
 whence it was cut downe, unto the water-side.

There is one thing above all these, for the
 World to take especiall notice of, that there is,
 besides her Tunnage, iust so many Tuns in
 burden, as there have beene Teeres since our
 Blessed Saviours Incarnation, namely,
 1637. and not one under, or over: A most tra-
 ppy Omen, which though it was not at the first
 projected, or intended, is now by true computati-
 on found so to happen.

It would bee too tedious to insister upon every Ornament belonging to this incomparable *Resplendence*, yet thus much concerning Her outward appearance. She hath two Galleries of a side, and all of most curious carved Workes, and all the sides of the ship are carved also with *Trophies of Victory* and *Types of Honour*, as well belonging to Land as Sea, with *Symboles*, *Emblemes*, and *Impresses* appertaining to the *Art of Navigation*; as also their two sacred Majesties Badges of *Hesperus*, *Arctus*, *Eschnechianus*, &c. with severall *Angels* holding their Letters in *Compartmentes*; all which workes are gilded quite over, and no other colour but gold and blacke to be seen about her, and thus much in a succinct way. I have delivered unto you concerning her inward and outward Ornamentes. I come now to Describe her in her exact Dimension.

Her Length by the Keele is 128 foot or there about, within some few inches. Her mayne breadth or widenesse from side to side 48. foote. Her utmost length from the fore end of the Beake-head unto the after end of the Sterne, 120. foot and 3. quarters. She is 18. high from the bottom of her Keele to the top of her Mast. Her beam 52. foot, the breadth five. *Gunnes*, the biggest of which will hold ten persons to stand upright, and without shouldring or passing one the other. She hath three main Decks, and a Fore-Castle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. Her lower 7. hath thirty ports, which

are to be furnished with Demi-Cannon and whole Cannonbrough out, being able to beare them. Her middle *Tyre* hath also thirty ports for Demi-Culverin, and whole Culverin. Her third *Tyre* hath Twentie five Ports for other Ordnance, Her fore-Castle hath twelve ports, and her halfe Booke hath fourteene ports; She hath thirteene or foureteen ports more within Board for murdering peeces, besides a great many Loops holes out of the Cabins for Musket shot. She carrieth more over ten peeces of chafe Ordnance in her, right forward; and ten right aft, that is according to Land service in the front and the reare. She carrieth cleaven Anchors, one of them weighing foure thousand foure hundred, &c. and according to those are her Cables, Mastes, Sayles, Cordage, which considered together, seeing his Majesty is at this intricate charge, both for the honour of this Nation, and the security of his Kingdome, it should be a great spur and encouragement to all his faithful and loyng Subjects to bee liberall and willing Contributaries towards the *Ship-money*.

I come now to give you a particular Denomination of the prime Workemen employed in this inimitable Fabricke; as first Captayne *Phineas Pett*, Over-seer of the Worke; and one of the principall Officers of his Majesties Navy; whose *Antecessors*, as Father, Grand-father, and Great Grand-father, for the space of two hundred yeares and upwards, have continued in the same Name, Officers and *Architectures* in the *Royal Navy*.

Navy, of whose knowledge, experience, and judgement, I cannot render a merited Character.

The Master Builder is young M. Peter Pett, the most ingenious I know of so much improved a Father, who before he was full five and twenty yeares of age, made the *Swallow*, and since hath perfected the *work*, which hath won not only the approbation but admiration of all men, of whom I may truly say, as *Heraclitus* and *Democritus*, that famous Ship-Master, (Who built the great *Argo* in which the Grecian Princess *Medea* through the Hellespont, to fetch the Golden Pledge from *Colchis*.
Ad Charum Tritonia Devolat Argum,
Moliri hunc puppin tabes
capis, Pulla her selfe flew into his bosome, and not only injoynd him to the undertaking, but inspired him in the managing of so exquisite and absolute an *Architecture*.

Let me not here forget a prime Officer Master *Francois Skilton*, Clerke of the Checke, whose industry and care, in looking to the Workmen employd in this *Structure*, hath beene a great furtherance to expedite the businesse.

The Master Carvers, are *John* and *Mathias Christmas*, the Sonnes of that excellent Workman Master *Gerard Christmas*, some two yeeres since deceased, who, as they succeed him in his place, so they have striv'd to exceed him in his Art: the Worke better commending them than my Pen is any way able, which putteth me in minde of *Martiall*, looking upon a Cup most curiously Carved.

Quis labor hospitalis? Quis laboris? Quis laboris?
Membris in membris? Polycletus? Polycletus?
What labor is in this curious? Polycletus?
What labor is in this curious? Polycletus?
Myron? Myron? Polycletus?
Myron? Myron? Polycletus?

And I make no question, but all true Artificers can
by the view of the Works, give a precise nomi-
nation of the Workmen.
The Master Painter, Master Joiner, Master
Calker, Master Smith, &c. all of them in their
severall faculties being known to be the prime
Workmen of the Kingdoms, & accordingly employd
in this Service.

Navis vade, unda fremitum perficere minores.
Et Fretis, & unda fremitum perficere minores.
Deffusant, & unda fremitum perficere minores.
Deffusant, & unda fremitum perficere minores.

RIXIS.

The Master Painter, Master Joiner, Master
Calker, Master Smith, &c. all of them in their
severall faculties being known to be the prime
Workmen of the Kingdoms, & accordingly employd
in this Service.

*A briefe Addition to the first Coppy, worthy
your observation, &c.*

Some things in the premisses have beene omitted, which
upon better information and recollection are necessarily
to be considered of in the setting out of this great Ship,
neither can any justly blame the first Coppy of error or
indefectiue, in regard those places belonging unto Her,
were not then disposed of, which were since, by his Ma-
jesty carefully consider'd upon such prime Officers, as are
the most expert and absolute to take the charge of this un-
paral'd and incomparable Vessell: Namely, first Captaine
WILLIAM COOKE Master. Secondly, Master RABNET
Boateswaime. Thindly, Captaine TAYLOR, Maister
Gunner. Fourthly, Maister PHIL WARD Purser.
Fifthly, IOSEPH PET Maister Carpenter, with diuers
others not here mentioned, because they would seeme re-
digious to the Reader. And though there appeared some
difficulty in the first attempt of her launching, by reason of
the breaking of so many Cables, and of a contrary
Wind, which hindred the comming in of the Tide to its
full height: yet in the second attempt, shee so freely offer-
red her selfe to the River, as if weary of being so long
imprisoned in the Docke, shee voluntarily exposed her
selfe to the Channell, of which (next under God,) shee
(according to her name) is the sole Soveraigne and Com-
mander, of which there is the greater hope, in regard
that no great ship or smaller Barke which ever floated upon
the river of Thames that hath, or can with more dexterity

[illegible]

THE

